

1900 Ramblers Are Here!

Out of sight, too; regular beauties. We received but twenty by this "Australia"—all the San Francisco house could spare on account of the great demand there. Call and see what a 1900 RAMBLER looks like, and you will want one, but come soon, as several are sold to arrive, and we had no stock when these got here. Twenty will not last long.

Repair Work.

This is our strong point, as we have the best repair man in the Islands, and are thus able to guarantee our work. We undertake any kind of bike repairs, no matter how badly a wheel is smashed up we can make it as good as new. We know we are not located well at present and our customers and selves are put to a good deal of inconvenience, but a good start has been made on our new quarters, and after a few months we will show you bicycle and sporting goods quarters that will be a credit to any city in the United States. In the meanwhile we will have to hoo-man-awau.

If the next Australia brings us what we have ordered in the wheel line we will have something interesting to tell you when she comes. When you want to rent a wheel come to us.

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FOR A LONG

COOLING DRINK

THESE HOT DAYS

Try One of Our

Delicious Ice Cream Sodas

OUR FLAVORS ARE STRICTLY PURE!

PLAIN SODA, with any syrup.....5 Cts.
SODA, with Ice Cream.....10 Cts.
ICE CREAM, with fruit flavors.....15 Cts.

HONOLULU DRUG CO.,

704, 10 T BLOCK.

KING STREET.

By th Barks Paul Isenberg and H. F. Glade

We Have Received a
Large Assortment of.....

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Hardware, Filters, Crockery,
Glasware, Iron Bedsteads,
Carborlineum, Stockholm Tar,
Demijohns, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Also, by recent arrivals, a new line of

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PRICES To suit the times,

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All A1 Staple Groceries!

	Cans	25c		Cans	25c
SOUPS	2	25c	JAMS and JELLIES	2	25c
PORK and BEANS	2	25c	TAMALES	2	25c
PEAS	2	25c	CHILI CON CARNE	2	25c
CORN	2	25c	PICKLES	10c	quart
TOMATOES	2	25c	SAL HERRINGS (large and fat)	4	for 25c
MILK or CREAM	2	25c			

OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.
OUR PRICES CAN'T BE BEAT.

SALTER'S GROCERY.

BAILEY'S BIKE ITS.

Telephone 398.

P. O. Box 441.

BY MAIL RECEIVED on Saturday, February 17th, J. S. BAILEY was appointed WHOLESALE GENERAL DISTRIBUTOR for MORGAN & WRIGHT, Chicago, manufacturers of solid rubber Carriage and Pneumatic Bicycle Tires and Rubber Goods.

Forty-eight sets of Carriage Tires are on the way with a General Stock of Every Article Made by Morgan & Wright, so justly celebrated for their uniform excellence.

This puts Honolulu on the same basis as San Francisco, where Baker & Hamilton are distributors for these goods.

There will be no more difficulty in renewing Tires for Carriages at the same prices as San Francisco, which will be appreciated by hack owners and all who realize that the world will in the future move on Rubber—Quiet and Resilient.

Also SOLE AGENT for the MILWAUKEE PATENT PUNCTUREPROOF TIRE and STEARNS' BICYCLES, ETC.

Baileys' Honolulu Cyclery.

228 AND 231 KING STREET.

CULLOM BILL

The Senate Takes Up The Measure.

Several Important Amendments, Including One Against Contract Labor Are Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The attention of the Senate this week will be given largely to the relations of the United States to its insular possessions. The bill providing a form of government for the Hawaiian Islands has right of way, and if it should be so fortunate as to be finally acted upon before the close of the week, the Porto Rican bill will be immediately taken up. The probabilities are that the Hawaiian bill will be debated at considerable length and that many amendments will be offered to it, and it may be made the basis of more or less general talk on the question of the policy to be pursued toward the new possessions. Considerable time probably will be necessary to the final disposal of the bill.

All admit the urgency of legislation giving the Hawaiian Islands a government, but there are some points on which there are radical differences of opinion. The most important of these is the question as to whether the commercial intercourse between the United States and the islands shall be under a tariff or under the free trade system already between the states of the Union. The bill provides for free trade, but several of the Senators, under the leadership of Senator Platt of Connecticut, are making an effort to secure radical amendment in this respect. Senator Cullom, in charge of the bill, will resist, and he will be supported by some Republicans and nearly all the Democratic members. Practically the same fight will be made on the Porto Rican bill.

The Bill Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The bill providing for a government of Hawaii was taken up today. Cullom of Illinois, in charge of the measure, explained its provisions section by section, elaborating the necessarily condensed language of the bill.

Thilman was disposed to criticize the bill as indicated by his interruptions of Cullom, because property and educational qualifications for voters and office-holders were required, inasmuch as objections were raised in this country to Southern states demanding similar qualifications of their voters.

Cullom said the matter had been considered most carefully by the Foreign Relations Committee, and as a means of protecting the interests of the islands and their citizens from disorder and confusion the restricted suffrage qualifications had been adopted. No discrimination was shown against any race or class of people in Hawaii. Under the bill all were treated with absolute equality.

Cullom explained as a particular reason for earlier action upon the pending bill that the bubonic plague had created a serious situation in Honolulu. Thirty acres of the city were burned by the authorities in order to prevent the spread of the plague. Eight thousand persons, homeless and nearly naked, were in quarantine and were being supported by the other citizens of Honolulu. The Hawaiian people had made a strong appeal for the enactment of legislation that would give them the authority of permanent government, and he hoped the measure might be given speedy but thorough consideration.

At the conclusion of Cullom's statement a sharp discussion arose over the right of Congress to establish in a territory a constitutional court of the United States. No conclusion was reached before the Senate, at 5:15 p. m., held an executive session, and at 5:25 p. m. adjourned.

At Work on the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The bill to provide a government for the territory of Hawaii was laid before the Senate and its consideration resumed. To section 10 of the bill providing for the continuation of existing contracts, Nelson offered an amendment excepting from such protection contracts for labor entered into since August 12, 1898.

Cullom accepted the amendment and it was agreed with an amendment of Cullom that no bonds should be issued or indebtedness be incurred without the approval of the President of the United States.

A long discussion resulted over a proposed amendment to extend to Hawaii the prohibition against contract labor importation which exists in the United States. The Senators were asked to frame the law so as to eliminate absolutely contract labor in Hawaii.

To this end the section of the bill relating to contracts was amended finally by the addition of the following paragraph, framed by Hoar and perfected by Spooner:

"Provided, that no proceeding shall be maintained for the specific performance of any contract heretofore or hereafter entered into for personal labor or service, and there shall be no criminal proceeding for the breach thereof."

Without concluding consideration of the bill the Senate, after a brief executive session, at 5:25 p. m., adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—(After-

noon Service).—After the passage of a few minor bills by the Senate consideration of the Hawaiian bill was resumed.

McKinley's Alleged Views.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The World tomorrow will publish a summary of a long statement made by President McKinley to Henry Loomis Nelson, as to the American policy toward the newly acquired islands. The article is vouched for as an authoritative interpretation of the President's views. According to Mr. Nelson, "it is Mr. McKinley's belief, and it will be his purpose to carry the belief into operation, that the Constitution does not apply to any of our new islands; that those people are not fit for self-government beyond that proposed for Hawaii; that our new possessions must not be partitioned to injure any of our protected interests and that free trade with Porto Rico is right because our protected interests will not be interfered with thereby."

"The President believes that Congress has plenary powers over Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. He holds that Congress may pass one tariff law for Porto Rico, another for Hawaii, another for the Philippines and that all may be different from that of the United States."

"It does not appear likely to his mind that any question can ever arise as to the civil rights of these places. Mr. McKinley's attitude then, toward the natives is benevolent. He desires to elevate them, to educate them, and he hopes that in the end they will become worthy of being entrusted with local self-government. He does not think any of these worthy now, except the few in Hawaii upon whom it is intended to bestow the suffrage—a few more than possessed the suffrage under the Dole government."

"Mr. McKinley holds that the Constitution only applies to a territory when it is set up by a treaty or by legislation. Upon this point there are authorities in his favor, but he goes beyond the authorities and holds that Congress is not bound by the limitations of the Constitution when it enters upon the task of legislating, i. e., it may refuse to the natives and to the American citizens who may go to our colonies the right of trial by jury, the right of free speech, the right to bear arms, the right of peaceable assembly and petition, freedom from unwarranted arrest, freedom from search—of those rights which the Constitution guards jealously."

"But the main purpose of the President is to deal with the islands as markets for American products and as the subjects of commercial exploitation generally. The President is a thorough believer in the moral and intellectual value of commerce and he proceeds on the theory that when a nation is doing well as a buyer and seller it is presumptively well governed and its people are morally sound."

"He looks forward to benefiting the natives by expanding the blessings of Protestant Christianity and civilization by means of commerce."

TRANSVAAL NOTES.

The Minor News of the South African War.

Parliament has voted a large increase of the army.

Dr. Leyds is to have an audience with the Pope.

The Boers have ordered 150,000 artillery shells from Paris.

About fifty British were killed on Roberts' march to Kimberley.

Dr. Leyds has asked a German protectorate for the Boer republic.

Parliament rejected a Liberal motion to reopen the Jameson inquiry.

Boers are in communication with Delagoa bay through Swaziland.

Michael Davitt is to visit South Africa and investigate conditions.

Wireless telegraphy is proving of great use in the South African campaign.

Regret is expressed in London that the Boers did not capture Cecil Rhodes.

U. S. Consul Hollis is investigating British seizures of American goods at Modder river.

South Mayo electors have nominated an Irishman fighting in the Boer ranks for Parliament.

Trade is now very active at Cape Town and there is a fine opening for American goods.

A great battle is likely to occur between Lord Roberts' army and the concentrated Boers.

Buller crossed the Tugela Wednesday on pontoons and drove back the enemy's rear guard.

The Canadian contingent fought at Modder river all day Sunday. Eighteen men were killed and sixty wounded, Captain Mason of Toronto being included with the latter.

An eminent German officer criticizes the tactics of the Boers owing to their want of an offensive.

The Boers have now left British territory and are concentrating for the defense of their own.

Canadian prisoners say the Boers are most considerate in their treatment of British wounded.

It is believed in London that the Boers, owing to their strength in artillery, are prepared for a long fight.

The famous Kimberley gun, "Long Cecil," was made by an American who recently lost his life from a Boer shell.

The Queen has asked retired troops to return to active service temporarily and take the place of absent regiments.

President McKinley sounded Lord Pauncefote on mediation and learned that it would be taken as an unfriendly act.

Lady Hesketh (nee Flora Sharon) has issued an appeal to Californians and Nevadans on behalf of the hospital ship Maine.

A Russian official organ says the time has come to break with Great Britain and not wait for the organization of the British military system.

Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation to Free State burghers declaring that Great Britain bears them no ill-will but holds their Government responsible.

The German Foreign Office is solicitous about the growing anti-German feeling in Great Britain and protests the good faith of its neutrality in the Boer war.

McKinley is now honeycombed with bomb-proofs, and when a Boer shell approaches a bell clangs in the part of the town where it will drop and the people skurry underground.

TIDE OF BATTLE TURNS AGAINST THE BURGHERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

rences in Mafeking up to February 5, concludes as follows:

"General Snyman, in reply to a letter complaining of the deliberate shelling of the women and children's laager, offered no excuse or apology and by a transparent falsehood admits that he ordered the shelling. I have told him that I have now established temporary premises for Boer prisoners in the woman's laager and hospital in order to protect them from deliberate shelling."

The Macrum Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The answer of the State Department to the House resolution calling for information regarding certain charges made by the late Consul Macrum was transmitted to the House today by the President. It is signed by Secretary Hay, and, after reciting the resolution, says:

"Answering the first part of the resolution: The Department of State has been in regular communication by mail and telegraph with Charles E. Macrum, late Consul of the United States at Pretoria, South African Republic, since his entrance upon the duties of his office. Communications made to him have been answered and the execution of instructions sent has been reported by him. His dispatches to the Department were forwarded through the Consulate at Lourenzo Marques, have during that time been regularly received. The only instance of complaint in respect to the transit of the mails for Lourenzo Marques and Pretoria was in November last, when a temporary stoppage of the mails occurred at Cape Town, against which Mr. Macrum and the Consul at Lourenzo Marques protested. Arrangements were made for the prompt delivery of the Consular mails to the United States Consul at Cape Town, by whom the mail for Mr. Hollis and Mr. Macrum was forwarded to Lourenzo Marques. The delay lasted but a few days and has not recurred, so far as the Department is advised. After that time the Department's mail for Lourenzo Marques and Pretoria was sent by a neutral route, which it appears was known and open to Mr. Macrum and Mr. Hollis as early as November 6 last. No obstacle, therefore, is known to have existed, since then, to Mr. Macrum's unhampered correspondence with the Department of State. At no time while at his post did Mr. Macrum report to the Department of any violation by opening or otherwise of his official mail by the British censor at Durban or by any person or persons whatsoever, there or elsewhere. Neither has he so reported since he left Pretoria, although having ample opportunity to do so by mail while on the way home or in person when he reached the Department upon his return home."

"Answering the second part of the aforesaid resolution, the undersigned Secretary of State has the honor to say that there is no truth in the charge that a secret alliance exists between the Republic of the United States and the Empire of Great Britain; that no form of secret alliance is possible under the Constitution of the United States, inasmuch as treaties require the advice and consent of the Senate, and finally that no secret alliance, convention, arrangement or understanding exists between the United States and any other nation."

"JOHN HAY.
Department of State, Feb. 20, 1900."

War News in Berlin.

Berlin evidently believes the report that General Cronje is surrounded, as large German buying occurred on the Stock Exchange today. News has so often reached the Continental capitals ahead of England it is possible these reports are true.

The Windsor report of the relief of Ladysmith created momentary jubilation, which was followed by a deluge of queries at all the official points in an endeavor to ascertain the truth. While the uncertainty was at its height, a detachment of yeomanry visited the Mansion House and crowds gathered about a bulletin announcing the relief of Ladysmith had been posted at the Mansion House an hour previous to the arrival of the yeomen. In a few moments all traffic was almost blocked by the crowds and a large body of police gathered at the spot. But when it was learned that no bulletin had been issued, the crowds dispersed.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

News of Coast Files Abbreviated for Quick Reading.

The Colima volcano in Mexico is active.

The chain companies are forming a trust.

General Otis reports 250 insane soldiers.

German influence is growing in Brazil.

Mexico is to establish bonded warehouses.

Guaymas is threatened by Yaqui Indians.

The Russian army has over 1,200 Generals.

The National Populist Committee supports Bryan.

Shafter may be made a Major General of regulars.

James Stinson of Chicago has failed, liabilities \$500,000.

Southern California is having its fourth dry season.

General Otis now classes Filipino guerrillas as bandits.

France has asked the removal of the Archbishop of Paris.

Army Chaplain Macomber has retired on account of age.

Chicago had a great celebration of Washington's birthday.

Harry Vardon, of England, is the world's champion golfer.

A Bellamy colony has been established near Evanston, Ill.

Secretary Root is planning to establish an army war college.

A Congressional inquiry into the Wardner riots has begun.

Several persons were killed and injured in the wreck of a Wisconsin Cen-

tral train near Curtiss, Wisconsin, February 21.

The Reichstag regards German colonies as unprofitable.

Henry Duff Traill, editor of Literature, is dead in London.

The Municipal League carried the Philadelphia city election.

General Shafter says the Philippines must be garrisoned forever.

Ex-Congressman C. C. Comstock of Grand Rapids, Mich., is dead.

The widow of Salvini, the Italian actor, will return to the stage.

Complaints are made of the poor mail service to the Klondike.

There is strong opposition in the House to the Porto Rico Bill.

Gales on the Spanish coast have cost the lives of twenty-four sailors.

The Kaiser will abandon his canal bill to assist the naval program.

J. J. O'Brien & Co. of San Francisco have failed and gone out of business.

The shipping subsidy bill is not likely to pass at the present session.

M. M. Estee of California aspires to a place on the Philippine Commission.

The Third Avenue Railroad company of New York is in financial difficulties.

Richard Mackintosh, a prominent mining man of Salt Lake City is dead.

Seattle claims the remarkably low death rate of eight per thousand in 1899.

President McKinley is quoted as being in favor of free trade with Porto Rico.

The American reciprocal treaty has been approved by the Jamaican Legislature.

Continental labor is crowding into England because of the industrial prosperity.

American friends have presented Sir Thomas Lipton with a loving cup of gold.

Eight thousand Finlanders have immigrated to Canada during the last six months.

A New York life insurance company has bought \$10,000,000 worth of Russian bonds.

Senator Elkins was painfully hurt by a fall on the sidewalk during a snowstorm.

The output of the Cripple Creek mines will be much greater than that of last year.

At the M'aneapolis College of Agriculture fifty girls are studying scientific farming.

Gen. Pulido of Venezuela denies that he is planning a revolution against President Castro.

Costa Rica has declared martial law, anticipating a revolutionary invasion from Nicaragua.

Rear Admiral Senorel of the Chilean Navy is dead. He helped capture the Huascar in 1878.

A rebellion is threatened in the French island of Martinique because of mal-administration.

Florida orange-growers have built houses around their trees to protect them from the frost.

Slow work is being done on the Paris Exposition buildings. Rain and strikes are the cause.

The House of Commons rejected at its second reading the Irish Evicted Tenant's bill—232 to 146.

Two mad elephants gored their keepers to death at a circus at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

A decision in the Supreme Court of Illinois deprives the Associated Press of its monopolistic features.

The channel squadron, instead of going to Gibraltar, will remain in British waters until March.

The signal corps of the regular army has been increased and the number of infantry companies reduced.

It is said a league has been formed in Chicago to free Poland in case of war between England and Russia.

J. B. Stetson, the millionaire San Franciscan, has married a Pasadena business woman, Miss Eleanor Doe.

The last Treasury statement shows an available cash balance of \$294,552,323 and gold reserve of \$224,363,597.

A society has been organized in Germany to fight the American oil monopoly in the interests of Russian oil.

An Oregon jury has rendered a verdict of not guilty in the case of Sheriff Henry Waiseman, charged with kidnapping.

Hope Ross, the actress, who played with the Frawleys in Honolulu, lately married W. H. Wilder, Jr., a rich New Englander.

Representative Lacy of Ohio has introduced a bill to amend the civil service law by limiting the tenure of office to five years.

It is proposed to have a national celebration commemorating the establishment of the seat of Government at Washington.

Senator Clark of Montana admits that he spent \$115,000 in his canvass but denies that any of it was used to corrupt legislators.

Sugar—Raw steady, fair refining 3 15-16 and 4c; centrifugal 96 test, 4 2-8 and 4 7-16c; molasses sugar, 3 3/4 and 3 13-16c. Refined steady.

Marquis of Queensberry's will directs that his remains be cremated and placed in the earth unenclosed. He wished to be buried as an agnostic.

Farmers in nearly every Northwestern State are planting nut trees along with their peaches and pears, and are utilizing the hillside, where nothing else will grow, for nut orchards.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Edwin Obed Standard of Missouri, whom St. Louis is booming for the Vice Presidential nomination, is a native of Newport, N. H., and a second cousin of Daniel Webster. He is 68 years old.

Twenty-one lions in leash led the parade that opened the new hippodrome in London. The extraordinary scene aroused enthusiasm. The circus's winter season promises to be enormously successful, despite the war.

The golden eagle has been so successfully preserved in Ross-shire, Scotland, that the City Council has at last been forced to withdraw its protection. Of late years it has increased so rapidly that hares, rabbits and ptarmigan are no longer sufficient to supply its needs.

If J. C. W. Beckham makes good his claim to the Governorship of Kentucky, he will doubtless be the youngest State Executive in the United States. He was 39 years old a few days before the November election, and thus just eligible under the Kentucky Constitution.

Mrs. Newman, widow of the late Bishop John P. Newman, has offered to give \$30,000 of the \$40,000 needed to lift the